

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5387.—VOL. XXXV.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1854.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**A USTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The Company's steamer EAGLE is open-to-terms, &c., can be ascertained at the Company's Offices, from Messrs. Lunn and Co.; Mitchell and Co.; Michael Metcalf, Custom House; or from the Hon. FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.

**STEAM TO WATSON'S BAY, THREE TIMES A DAY.**—The steamer VICTORIA leaves Campbell's Wharf for Watson's Bay DAILY, at 10, 2, and 4 o'clock, returning to Circular Quay at 1, 3, and 5 p.m. Fare, 1s. 6d. Cabin, 2s. 6d.; for cabin, 1s. 6d. Children half-price. September 15th. JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary. Passengers are constantly running to and from Campbell's Wharf.

**PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.**—Twice daily, Sunday excepted, from Sydney at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; from Parramatta at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Phoenix Wharf.

**STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—THE WARATAH** FOR MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 10 p.m. FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 10th September, 1854.

**STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG.**—The new iron steamer ILAWA, 154 tons, of 44 horse power, will express the trade between Sydney and Wollongong, will make her trips as follows: Saturday, Friday, and Saturday every THURSDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 10 a.m. From Wollongong, the alternate days, at 12 at noon. Return, 10 a.m. Every 24 hours.

**STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.**—The WILLIAM IV, will leave for the above district, TUE-MORROW (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. precisely. Phoenix Wharf, September 14th.

**STEAM TO MORETON BAY.**—Saloon, £5 5s.; Second Cabin, £4 6s. Inclusive of provisions, fees, &c.

The A. S. N. Company's steamship EAGLE, open-to-terms, will be despatched to Moreton Bay, Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. Rec'd. a cargo will commence on Saturday, the 16th instant, at Moreton Bay.

FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, September 14, 1854.

**STEAM TO MELBOURNE.**—Saloon, £7 10s.; Intermediate, 3s.; Cabin, 3s. 0s. Inclusive of Provisions, Tax, &c., Fees.

The A. S. N. Company's steamship EAGLE, open-to-terms, will be despatched to Melbourne on SATURDAY next, at 3 p.m. Rec'd. a cargo will commence on Saturday, the 16th instant, at Moreton Bay.

FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, September 14, 1854.

**STEAM TO MELBOURNE.**—FARES: Saloon, £7 10s.; Second Cabin, £4 6s.

Passenger and cargo landed the same free of any other charge.

The R. and M. Company's steamship GOVERNOR-General, under command of Capt. J. C. DEAN, will be despatched to Melbourne on SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. Horses and drays can be taken. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Campbell's Wharf.

JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary. Passengers are constantly running to and from the gate of Campbell's Wharf.

JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary. One-half of the day.

**STEAM TO MELBOURNE, PORTLAND BAY, AND ADELAIDE.**—The steamer of A. S. N. & M. S. Company's steamship HELLESPORT, R. F. POCKLEY, commander, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, is unavoidably postponed to FRIDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. Horses and drays can be taken.

September 18.

JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary. Passengers are constantly running to and from the gate of Campbell's Wharf.

JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary. One-half of the day.

**STEAM TO MELBOURNE, PORTLAND BAY, AND ADELAIDE.**—The steamer of A. S. N. & M. S. Company's steamship HELLESPORT, R. F. POCKLEY, commander, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, is unavoidably postponed to FRIDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. Horses and drays can be taken.

September 18.

JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary. Passengers are constantly running to and from the gate of Campbell's Wharf.

JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary. One-half of the day.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.**—The GREAT BRITAIN, 8, 8s., steam tug, 300 horse power, JOHN GRAY, commander, will leave Sydney for Liverpool, via Methuen, on the 16th of October, at 4 p.m.

For freight or passage apply to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO.; or, to the Master Wharf, September 18.

WOOL, 1d. per lb., and 5 per cent. freight.

Measurement made, 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet, and 5d. per ton, to be delivered at the Bank of England, London.

Gold, 1d. per oz., delivered at the Bank of England, London.

Rates of passage and further particulars apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH.

No Bill of lading of the ship to be obtained at the office, and no bill will be signed.

On Tallow, or Hides will not be taken.

2000 ft. of iron wire will be supplied thither at ship's expense, 1s. 6d. per lb., per ton.

Steam communication with England.

Steam communication with



## MR. CHAPMAN'S PAMPHLET.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT; OR, RESPONSIBLE MINISTRIES FOR THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. BY H. S. CHAPMAN.

CHAPTER I.—THE SUBJECT STATED AND ILLUSTRATED.

The subject which the following pages are designed to bring before the notice of the reader is that which has somewhat loosely been called Responsible Government.

This term was first adopted in Canada, and has since been very generally used in our colonies, as well as in all discussions relative to the government of colonies, to designate that species of executive government which has, for upwards of a century and a half existed in England, and has within the last fourteen years been extended in Canada and the rest of the British North American colonies with the most marked success;—namely, a ministry responsible to the lower branch of the legislature.

Taking Government to consist of three branches, the legislative, the administrative, and the judicial, it has become an axiom of all free states, and especially of the English and American constitutions, that the three departments should be kept distinct; but of course without impairing the constitutional control of the legislature over every department of the state.

This salutary principle of the separation of powers being acknowledged alike by the constitutions of Great Britain and the United States, the two countries have adopted very different methods of carrying it out.

In America, not only are the three functions and the collective bodies administering those functions kept distinct; but no individual can belong to any two of the bodies, or in any way interfere in any two of the functions at one and the same time; the constitution makes no person holding any office in the United States shall be member of either house during its continuance.

The British constitution, on the other hand, not only does not forbid office to a member of either House of Parliament, but it absolutely requires that the highest officers of the executive government should secure seats in the House of Commons or have seats in the House of Lords. No officer of the crown exclusive of Parliament, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, is Speaker of the House of Lords; the three Chief Justices are generally Peers; whilst the Master of the Rolls and many of the inferior judges may be elected members of the Lower House.

The executive power of the United States of America is vested in the President alone; unity of the executive being the avowed principle of the constitution. The executive resorted to, in order to secure the confidence of the people, in the high officer of frequency of election. This is dangerous, constitutionally and practically sufficient. All believe the President are responsible to him, and not to Congress, or to the people. He is assisted by a cabinet of heads of departments, appointed by himself, the members of which are bound by the letter of the constitution to give him their advice in writing if required. Not having seats in the legislature, and not being responsible thereto, they can scarcely be deemed a ministry in any sense of the word. Thus, what call, and who so highly prize, as the Executive Government? The election of the head of the executive every four years is their sole qualification to secure responsibility. We secure the same advantage by electing the chief officers of the Government, but simply by requiring the latter to have seats in the legislature, and then by withholding parliamentary support from those whose administrative policy is not approved of. Thus, under the British constitution, a minister which does not retain the confidence of a majority of the House of Commons, cannot, for any length of time, carry on the Government. But no ministry is expected to abandon office at the first feint. If ministers have reason to believe that the majority of the Commons which is hostile to them, has not the support of the country, they may advise the Crown to dissolve Parliament. If the elections, upon such dissolution, are in their favour, they retain power—if great care is taken to quietly make way for their opponents. Instances are not wanting of a really vigorous ministry succeeding in converting a minority into a majority, without a dissolution, to whom all sorts of woes were imputed; but as the address was carried by a majority, and the party of all sorts of inglorious elements, there seemed no prospect that any other ministry would enjoy a much better fate. Lord Liverpool therefore advised Sir Robert Peel also, in 1835, did not retire upon the first defeat—a majority of 10 against him on the election of Speaker—but retained office until several hostile votes of the House of Commons convinced him that he could not carry on the Government. Thus, although a ministry need not and indeed ought not to abandon office on a single occasion, yet, under the principle of the English constitution, no set of men can possibly carry on the Government against a decidedly hostile House of Commons.

In these colonies, when the constitutional principle of the responsibility of the official members to the Councils shall have been adopted, though it may often be wise and proper to retire upon a single defeat, yet it will sometimes be necessary of administrative pusillanimity to do so. The more energetic a ministry is, the less it can be expected to succeed. In 1818, Mr. Pitt sustained a defeat, and instead of retiring, he subsequently obtained a majority. Sir Robert Peel also, in 1835, did not retire upon the first defeat—a majority of 10 against him on the election of Speaker—but retained office until several hostile votes of the House of Commons convinced him that he could not carry on the Government. Thus, although a ministry need not and indeed ought not to abandon office on a single occasion, yet, under the principle of the English constitution, no set of men can possibly carry on the Government against a decidedly hostile House of Commons.

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Under the constitution of the United States several instances occur in which the Government has been administered for a considerable period on principles diametrically opposed to the views of the majority of Congress. This of course might, and in fact did, not last for many years—whereas, in England, it could not last for many months. So long as it did last it rendered the executive government nearly similar to those of the Australian colonies, or rather to what they would be without nominated members. No Congress might have put a stop to this by re-enacting such a law as this, as will be shown in a subsequent chapter; it is, however, not to be resorted to on light grounds; and Congress on such occasions, has wisely determined to wait for the occurrence of the presidential election. In the colonies the same may persist in measures and in a general line of policy opposed to the views of the majority without either the American or the English check.\* What we desire to accomplish is the English constitutional method of being in perfect accordance with the principles of a responsible ministry. It has the recommendation of being in perfect accordance with the British constitution, with which we hope the Australian constitution will shortly be made to coincide in all its details of official aptitude.

In resisting the popular demand for reform, this party always claimed to be always endowed with capacity to govern, and they denounced their opponents as totally destitute of official aptitude. Though this was a double exaggeration, the assumption, arrogant as it was, to say the truth, was not wholly destitute of foundation. The party had so long enjoyed an hereditary monopoly of power, that they had become skillful in all the details of government, according to the principles upon which colonial government was then conducted; whilst, excepting from power, united with the helplessness of acquiring it, had to some extent incapacitated their opponents for office. The lower branch of the two legislatures was, in fact, alone open to the honourable ambition of the rising men of the popular party.

\* In New Zealand, by no means unimportant, the people of the principal towns, and the head of the executive, and, as the principle of a responsible ministry is adopted, they enjoy in that colony the double check. The New Zealand constitution is worthy of the watchfulness of the statesman.

The Duke of Newcastle's evidence before the Lower House Committee is a model of official candour which had no parallel twenty years ago.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MARTIN'S** Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240 Pitt-street, Regatta Sale Days—Tuesdays and Thursdays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock forward, will receive prompt & fair compensation, and if with or without horses.

Fry's Horses, 100 head.

**M** R. JAMES L. YAN begs to intimate that he has been favoured with instructions from Thomas L. Lyle, Esq., of Campbell's River, to submit to public competition at Mr. James L. Lyle's Inn, St. Mary's, South Creek.

One hundred head of prime draught cattle and horses, the last end of month of October next, which full particulars, and due notice of the day of sale, will be given in future advertisements.

Gold and Silver Lead.

**C**OHN and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 19th instant, at their Rooms, 100, George-street, at 11 o'clock precisely.

One case very superior gold and silver leaf.

Terms at sale.

Elegant Gilt Cambray Glasses

Ditto Mahogany cheval ditto

Ditto Box ditto

Oil Paintings, Pictures, &c. &c.

**C**OHN have received instructions to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, at their Rooms, 100, George-street, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Elegant carved gilt chimney glasses, 40 x 30

Ditto ditto ditto, 4x 34

Maple wood chairs, 23 x 13

Maple wood twirl pillar cheval glasses, 4x 24, 4x 26

Ditto circular plates, marble bottom

Ditto dressing glasses

Ditto ditto, tray glass

Lanterns, e. paintings, metal frames

French heads, O. G. maple ditto

1 grand square gilt frame, Tomkinson

Terms at sale.

Two Days' Unreserved Sale of forty cases, consisting of

Guns and Pistols

German Silver Ware

French and French Shell Combines

Cabinet Ware

Dressing and Pier Glasses

Pewter

Picture Books and Portemonnies

Drawing-cases, Workboxes, and Boxes

National, &c. &c.

**C**OHN and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, THIS DAY, and WEDNESDAY next, the 19th and 20th instant, at their Rooms, 100, George-street, commencing each day at half past 10 o'clock sharp.

For sale, selected merchandise, as follows:—

3 cases single barrel guns and pistols

1 ditto revolver

3 cases of metal ware

2 cases german silver goods

2 ditto very fine and bastard comb

2 ditto ditto

2 ditto ditto and fancy statuary

1 ditto ditto gold plated ware

2 ditto ditto boxes, portemonnies, and purses

1 ditto slate, lead and slate pencils

1 ditto superior walking sticks

2 ditto ditto

2 ditto ditto and fancy statuary

1 ditto ditto gold plated ware

2 ditto ditto boxes, portemonnies, and workboxes

1 ditto ditto, nail, and tooth brushes

4 ditto ditto fancy goods

All of the very best quality, and will positively be sold without the highest reserve. Buyers will therefore please be prompt to time.

Terms at sale.

3 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto.

To Grocers, North West Cheese.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 19, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely.

10 barrels New Zealand cheese, in two

Terms at sale.

Havannah Cigars.

To Shippers, Tobacconists, and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY September 19, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely.

200 rolls New Zealand rope, comprising the following assortments, 1, 1, 1, 1, and 2 inch.

Terms at sale.

Plated Goods

Choice Plated Ware

Fine Glass.

To Shippers, Captains, Shippers, and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

100 barrels New Zealand cheese, in two

Terms at sale.

Cod and Ling Fish.

To Grocers and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 19, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely.

100 barrels Cod and Ling fish

100 cases ditto ditto

Terms at sale.

Ship Bleuett.

To Captains, Merchants, and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 19, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely.

100 cases ditto ditto

Terms at sale.

Washing Soda.

In first-rate condition.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 19, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely.

60 cases washing soda.

Terms at sale.

Java Sugar.

To Grocers, Storkeepers, shippers, and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

50 bags Java sugar.

Terms at sale.

Loaf Sugar.

To Grocers, Shippers, and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 19, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely.

10 tons loaf sugar.

Terms at sale.

Twenty Three Hams.

Dressed.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 19, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely.

200 lbs dressed hams.

Terms at sale.

John G. Cohen.

To Grocers, Shippers, and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 19, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely.

5 tons best Liverpool soap.

Terms at sale.

Forty-five Packets Standard Drapery and Slops.

To Drapers, Storkeepers, and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 19, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely.

5 tons best Liverpool soap.

Terms at sale.

Steele's Best Liverpool Soap.

To Drapers, Storkeepers, and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 19, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely.

5 tons best Liverpool soap.

Terms at sale.

John G. Cohen.

To Drapers, Storkeepers, and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 19, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely.

39 cases Cornimundes brandy

230 ditto London rum.

Terms at sale.

Bottled Ale.

To Wine Merchants and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 19, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely.

50 ditto brandy.

Terms at sale.

Foreign Jams and Preserves.

To Grocers, Shippers, and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 19, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely.

One case greenish marmalade.

One case orange marmalade.

Eight ditto ditto, in cognac

Five cases cases of tray syrup

Four ditto ditto

Eleven ditto ditto syrup

Three ditto ditto jam

55, 220 Zestard quinces

22 ditto ditto

22 ditto ditto damaged.

Terms at sale.

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Five cases cases of tray syrup

Four ditto ditto

Eleven ditto ditto syrup

Three ditto ditto jam

55, 220 Zestard quinces

22 ditto ditto

22 ditto ditto damaged.

Terms at sale.

Foreign Jams and Preserves.

To Grocers, Shippers, and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 19, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely.

One case orange marmalade.

One case orange marmalade.

Eight ditto ditto, in cognac

Five cases cases of tray syrup

Four ditto ditto

Eleven ditto ditto syrup

Three ditto ditto jam

55, 220 Zestard quinces

22 ditto ditto

22 ditto ditto damaged.

Terms at sale.

